

Coin Topics

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COINS OF CHINESE TURKESTAN

This little known coinage is described and illustrated on pages 1 and 2. Many different types are offered for the first time at moderate prices.

EDITED BY STUART MOSHER
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OUR APPROVAL DEPARTMENT

Aside from the coins which we have in sufficient quantity to advertise in COIN TOPICS, our stock includes a varied selection of both inexpensive and rare coins. We are always pleased to send such coins on approval to a collector who has established credit with us. Those who have not sent us their credit ratings are invited to do so. We will accept a rating from your bank or one of the merchants with whom you deal.

While it is possible to form a worthwhile collection by buying coins unseen, we believe that a collector would rather examine a coin before adding it to his collection. Our approval system will enable you to do this. When you receive approval lots from us you are under no obligation to make a purchase. All we ask is that you report on the lot within seven days, promptly returning coins in which you are not interested.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Each piece is guaranteed genuine. We have been careful not to over-rate the condition of any coin. In instances where we have on hand only one or two pieces of the coins listed, the orders first received are filled. We cannot guarantee to supply others at the same price.

The condition of a coin is expressed as follows:

M=MINT—A new coin never in circulation.

V.F.=VERY FINE—From circulation but no signs of wear.

F=FINE. Slightest sign of wear but still an attractive piece.

V.G.=VERY GOOD—Somewhat worn but still desirable.

G=GOOD—Worn but type all clear.

WE PAY POSTAGE

All coins and books bought from us are sent post free to any point in the United States. All orders are filled, as far as possible on the day of receipt.

TERMS

Net cash in advance. We prefer to receive stamps in payment of orders for a dollar or less. Any items found unsatisfactory may be returned within five days. Make all remittances by bank check, postal or express order payable to Wayte Raymond, Inc. Do not send coin or currency by unregistered mail.

WAYTE RAYMOND Inc.
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Silver Coins of Chinese Turkestan

East or Chinese Turkestan, sometimes called Kashgaria, is a region in the heart of Asia, lying between the Tian-shan ranges on the north and the Kuen-lun ranges on the south. It stretches easterly from the Pamirs to the desert of Gobi and the Chinese province of Kan-su.

It is a country with which few occidentals are acquainted. Being the scene of many migrations and conquests the population is a mixture of various races. There are pure blood Aryans, Kirghiz, Dzungans, Tatars, Sarts and Uzgebs. Then a goodly part of the population is of mixed blood, a combination of any or all of the races mentioned.

The country belongs to China, and to the Chinese it is known as Sin-kiang. All the higher political offices are held by Chinese. The region is divided into the administrative districts of Kashgar, Yarkland, Ak-su and Urumchi. The capital is the town of Urumchi. Though it is a country of considerable size, having an area of 550,340 square miles, the population is estimated at less than 2,500,000.

Of recent years the natives have grown restless under the Chinese rule and in 1934 made a declaration of independence. But being scattered and poorly equipped to form their own government, little progress has been made towards self-rule.

The coins of Chinese Turkestan are quite unfamiliar to most collectors. When specimens are offered they usually bring high prices. A careful study of European sales held during the last decade, reveals that even the most common pieces have seldom sold for less than ten dollars, and the scarce pieces have often brought as much as thirty dollars. We mention this to show the comparative rarity of the coins.

The two chief cities, Kashgar and Urumchi have issued coins. Although the coins are dated over a period of years, the coinage must have been limited as specimens are seldom reported. The coins we describe are from a small collection formed by a European who spent many years there. The coins are described as follows:

Silver Coins of Kashgar

Five Miskals. Dated 1321 A. H. which corresponds to the Christian year 1903. Illustrated on cover. Fine condition \$3.50.



Five Miskals. Date 1323 A. H. (1905 A.D.)
A somewhat rarer type showing a dragon in small circle. Fine condition \$4.00.



Five Miskals. Date 1329 A. H. (1911 A.D.)
Showing large dragon on obverse. Fine condition \$3.50.



Three Miskals. 1320 A. H. (1902) Similar type as the five Miskal piece that is shown on the cover but of different denomination. Fine condition \$2.50.



Two Miskals. 1310 A. H. (1893) Similar type as the three Miskal piece but an exceedingly rare denomination. Fine condition \$5.00.

Silver Coins of Urumchi



Five Miskals. 1324 A. H. (1906 A.D.) As illustrated. Fine condition \$3.50.



Three Miskals. 1324 A. H. (1906 A.D.) As illustrated. Fine condition \$2.50.



Two Miskals. 1323 A. H. (1905 A.D.) Fine \$5.00.

Feature Stories on the Emperors and Coins of Ancient Rome

For centuries the coins issued in ancient Rome have attracted the attention of collectors. They are rich in historical interest, unsurpassed in portraiture and, fortunately for the collector, obtainable at a moderate cost. In the ancient days they did not use paper money, there were no banks and a man's wealth consisted of his property and whatever hard cash he had been able to accumulate. Most of the Roman rulers provided the people with an abundant supply of metal currency. And they took advantage of their coining privilege to promote their own interests. Immediately they accomplished something they thought to be remarkable, they recorded it on the coinage. Because of this many of the coins are of a commemorative nature.

These coins of ancient Rome come on the coin market through two sources. First, but not the most important source, are the old collections in Europe. From time immemorable Roman coins have been collected by Europeans and it is unusual for the average family there not to own a cabinet of coins.

The second source, and perhaps more interesting to numismatists, are the finds that are made from time to time. The ancient Roman, having no bank in which to deposit his surplus cash, usually buried it somewhere on his property. Before the secret spot was revealed the owner might be killed in a foreign war; or perhaps forced to flee his native city because of warring invaders. Or, less frequently, the owner might die a sudden but natural death.

Today, archeologists often discover these hoards and in consequence coin collectors in America have an opportunity to buy ancient coins at a moderate cost. From time to time we purchase finds of such coins and are able to offer choice specimens at a remarkably low price.

We fully realize that collectors of Roman coins are often handicapped by the lack of literature on the subject. The works of Cohen, Stevenson and the British Museum

We pay the postage on all orders.

are seldom obtainable and when they are, cost as much as would a representative collection of the coins. To bring this interesting phase of numismatics within reach of every collector, we plan to give in COIN TOPICS a short description of the various rulers and their coins. We will not attempt to follow any chronological order as it would not be possible for us to supply all the coins at all times.

In the beginning we will select the emperors whose coins are most easily obtainable. Later we will discuss the emperors whose coins are not so easy to obtain in large quantities.

In writing these articles we will try to keep them of uniform length so that they may be cut out and pasted in your scrap-book. In this issue of COIN TOPICS we offer, aside from the regular series, a few special collections of ancient Roman coins. These collections are specially prepared for the beginner who wishes a background upon which to build a general collection.

Emperor Trajan

The affable Trajan, called "Father of his Country" was loved by rich and poor alike. Although a Spaniard by birth he was a Roman in habits, sympathies and language. He was a perfect soldier by taste and education and was endowed with all the qualities of a general. He knew each of his soldiers by name and never let a gallant action pass unrewarded. Trajan won many battles and extended the boundaries of Rome. His reign was most famous in Roman history for the construction of roads and other useful public works throughout the provinces. Trajan was born 53 A. D. Associated in the Empire with Nerva; declared sole emperor 98 A. D. and died a natural death 117 A. D.

The coins of Trajan are very numerous. The most common inscriptions are; IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAIAN. AVG.-, IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. DACICVS. P. P.-, IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANVS. OPTI-MVS. AVG. GER. DAC. PARTHICVS P. P.-, After his death and consecration, DIVVS



TRAIANVS PARTHICVS.-, DIVVS TRAI-ANVS PARTH. AVG. PATER.

We can supply coins of this ruler at the following prices.

- Silver Denarius. Fine Condition \$1.00.
- Silver Denarius. Good Condition 60 Cents.
- Medium Bronze. Very Good 50 Cents.
- Medium Bronze. Fine \$1.25.

The Cistophorus, A Popular Coin of Ancient Times



The cistophorus receives its name from the representation on the obverse of the cista, or mystic chest of Bacchus, from which serpents are escaping. The reverse shows two coiled serpents with heads erect; between them a cross bow.

We have received a small find of these coins direct from Asia Minor, and can supply them at the following prices:

- Very good\$1.50
- Fine 2.25
- Very fine 3.00



Special Introductory Offer

Bronze Coin of Constantine the Great Guide and Price List to Ancient Coins Both for 25 Cents

We are making this special offer to promote interest in the collecting of Roman coins. Our Guide and Price List illustrates more than 250 coins. The first twelve pages are devoted to Greek and Egyptian coinages. Next in order come the coins of the Roman Republic, Imperial Rome and the late Roman Empire. A portrait of each emperor is shown together with the date of rule and price of the coin. Short treatises have been written on the various coinages including the different denominations and mints. The Guide is printed on fine quality smooth paper. Octavo size. 28 pages. Paper covers. This Guide together with the articles that are to appear in Coin Topics will make a splendid catalogue for the average collection. The regular catalogue price of the small bronze is 35 cents. For a limited period both this coin and Guide will be sent postfree for 25 cents.

For the convenience of our readers we are giving in this issue of COIN TOPICS a few historical notes on Constantine the Great and his coinage.

Constantine the Great

Constantinus, surnamed Magnus or Maximus was the son of Constantius Chlorus, and of Helena. He was born at Naissus, in Dardania, 274 A. D.

He was the first Christian emperor. It is believed that he embraced Christianity for political reasons and not because of his own faith, which was hardly deep. When Fausta his wife accused their son Crispus of plotting against the throne, Constantine caused him to be put to death. But when he found that Fausta had lied to him and that his talented son had died innocent, he promptly killed her.

Constantine moved the seat of government to Byzantium, which was rebuilt by his order and named Constantinople in his honor. In the year 337 he died near Nicomedia, leaving the empire to his three sons.

The coins of this emperor are rare in gold and silver, but common in second and third brass. The most common inscriptions on his coins are; FL. CL. CONSTANTINVS NOB. CAES-, CONSTANTINVS FIL. AVGGG, and IMP. C. FL. VAL. CONSTANTINVS. P. F. AVG. On the coins struck after his death is the legend DIVO CONSTANTINO.

Small bronze and Guide to
Ancient Coins—25 cents.

Maximianus Hercules

Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus, surnamed Hercules was born in the year 250 A. D. in Pannonia. Entering the army while a young man he served with distinction under Aurelian and Probus. He assumed the fanciful epithet of "Hercules" which made him popular in the camps where his commanding genius and laborious fortitude was fully recognized. He proclaimed himself sole emperor several times but the empire was too unsettled during his life to be ruled by one man. He was associated in the empire with the title of Augustus, by Diocletian in 286 A. D. He renounced all his rights to the Empire in 305 but several years later he attempted to regain the imperial purple. Frustrated in this and later



attempts to regain the crown he became disgusted with the state of affairs. His violent temper finally got the better of him and in the year 310 he strangled himself with his own hands.

His coins read; VAL. MAXIMIANVS NOB. CAES-, IMP. M. AVL. VAL. MAXIMIANVS AVG-, HERCVLEVS MAXIMIANVS AVG.-, etc.

Silver and gold coins of this emperor are very rare. Second and third bronzes are common. We offer these pieces:

Medium bronze. Extremely fine 75 cents.
Antoninianus. Very fine 35 cents.

Medieval Coins of Nancy, Lorraine

Among the interesting coins of medieval times are those issued by the City of Nancy, the one-time capital of Lorraine. It is situated 219 miles east of Paris, in the Northeastern part of France. In the old days Nancy was one of the strongholds of France. During the 12th century the Dukes of Lorraine made Nancy their headquarters. Huge castles surrounded by deep moats and high walls afforded safe protection from all invaders. Secure within these fortresses, the Dukes coined money which circulated far and wide.

Though crudely struck, the coins were of good quality silver. The popular denomination was the denier, a small silver coin about the size of a United States silver three cent piece.



We have in stock a variety of types of these medieval coins. Although the quantity is limited, we offer the following pieces at a price that will afford every collector an opportunity to possess a specimen. Like most medieval coins these are crudely struck, the planchets being irregular and the dies poorly engraved.

Silver Denier of Ferri the Third 1251-1303
Type as illustrated. Fine condition 35 cents.

Gold Stater of Philip II of Macedon B. C. 359-336



This famous coin was struck of gold from the mines of Pangaeum, the richest source discovered in ancient times. The obverse shows the head of Apollo. On reverse is a driver and biga.

Very fine condition
\$35.00

Sweden. 1889, Bronze 5, 2 and 1 ore. Set of 3 pcs. Mint condition 25 cents.

We pay the postage on all orders.

The South Sea Company Shillings Issued by George I of England

In the past it was not unusual for the issuers of coins to stamp upon them the origin of the bullion. The coin illustrated is an English shilling of George I of England. The letters on the reverse **S. S. C.** indicate that the bullion was obtained from the South Sea Company. The mention of this company recalls to mind the most disastrous and delirious stock promotion ever conceived by man, the famous "South Sea Bubble".



The South Sea Company was formed in 1711 and blew up nine years later. It owed its origin largely to Daniel Defoe, who believed that if the state could sell certain trading monopolies to a private company the national debt could be reduced.

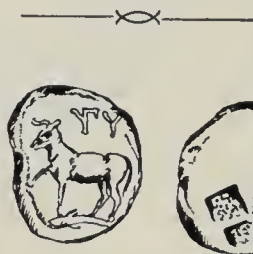
The company was formed mainly by rich merchants who took over nearly \$50,000,000 of the national debt in exchange for British trading monopolies with South America and the Pacific Islands. For seven years it prospered and in 1718 the King of England was elected governor. The time was favorable to such undertakings. France went enthusiastic over John Law and his Mississippi Company and the infection spread to England. Stock in the South Sea Company rose from 128½ to 1,000 in less than seven months. Imitators started similar companies and the result was a wild mania for speculation. The inevitable happened. In 1721 the South Sea Bubble burst, causing thousands to lose their entire wealth, promoters to flee the country, and a panic that will never be forgotten.

The Company continued to operate for a few years under control of the government, but the confidence of the people had been lost. Even subtle propaganda such as

placing the letters **S. S. C.** on the national coinage failed to restore the company's former prestige.

That is the abbreviated story of the South Sea Company. We have a few of these shillings as illustrated. All of them are dated 1723 and are in bright mint condition.

60 Cents Each.



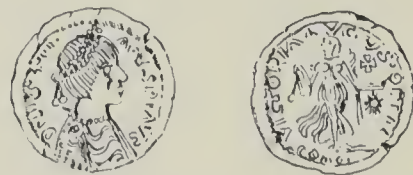
An Unusually Cheap Ancient Coin Struck More Than 2,200 Years Ago

The above illustration is of a silver coin issued by the ancient Grecian city of Byzantium. The obverse shows a bull standing on a dolphin. The reverse, a mill sail incuse. The bull indicates Hera, the dolphin is symbolic of Poseidon, the father of Byzas who founded the city about 657 B. C.

These coins were issued not later than 270 B. C. We have them at several prices.

Very fine and well centered.....\$1.25
Fine; not as well centered....75 cents
Fine; but crudely struck.....50 cents

Heraclius, Ruler of the Byzantine Empire from 610 to 641 A. D.



We can supply gold coins of this remarkable ruler at most moderate prices. Gold triens, the size as illustrated.

Very fine condition.....\$3.00

We pay the postage on all orders.

Bronze Coins of Ancient Egypt Issued by Ptolemy III, B. C. 246-221

The bronze coins of ancient Egypt, being interesting as well as inexpensive, deserve a place in every collection. From a recent find in Egypt, we have secured several dozen specimens of the size and type illustrated.



These pieces were issued by Ptolemy III, Euergetes, B. C. 246-221. This is the Ptolemy alluded to in Daniel XI 7-9. "But out of a branch of her roots shall one stand up in his estate, which shall come with an army, and shall enter into the fortress of the king of the north, and shall deal against him and prevail. And shall also carry captives into Egypt, their gods, with their princes, and with their precious vessels of silver and of gold; and he shall continue more years than the king of the north."

The murder of his sister, Bernice, wife of Antiochus II of Syria, gave Pto'lemy an excuse for invading Syria which he did in B. C. 246. He was victorious and recovered the images stolen out of Egypt by Cambyes, besides returning with an immense treasure as related in Daniel's prophesy.

The head of Zeus is shown on the obverse of all these coins.

Fine condition

Each 75 cents.



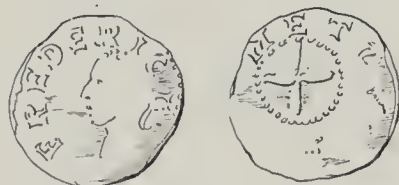
Brazil. 1889, 40 and 20 reis, copper. Set of 2 pcs. Mint condition 30 cents

Early Coins of Metz

Among the people that Caesar contended with in his Gallic campaigns were the Mediomatrici, one of the most powerful of the Belgian tribes. The chief city of this people was called Divodurum, a name it retained until the fifth century, when it was changed to Mettis, now called Metz. During that century the Huns took possession of Metz and utterly destroyed it. On the death of Clovis, Metz became in 511 A. D., the capital of Austrasis." in 976, Otto II of Germany, finding that the French King Lothaire had seized on Lorraine as being a former appendage of his crown, declared war against him, and having been successful, proclaimed Metz to be a free city. The early coinage of Metz is among the most interesting of that period. Though the style is crude the coins are of a good quality silver. We offer the following pieces.

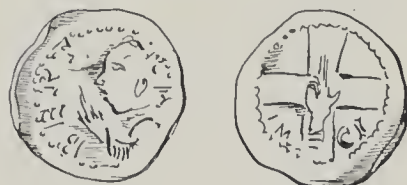


Etienne de Bar 1120-1163 Silver Denier
Fine Condition 35 Cents.



Frederick de Pluvoise 1171-1173 Silver Denier.

Fine Condition 35 Cents.



Bertrand 1179-1212, Silver Denier.
Fine condition 35 Cents.



Robert de Lenencourt 1551-1555 Silver Denier.

Fine Condition 45 Cents.



Japanese Hansatsu or Cardboard Money

Price for set of 3, all different,
25 cents.

Silver Rupee of Burma Dated 1852 and Showing a Peacock

The "Peacock Rupees" of Burma are unusually handsome coins. Though issued during the reign of King Thebaw, 1878 to 1885, these rupees are dated in Persian 1214, which corresponds to our year 1852.



It was in this year that Burma became a protectorate of Great Britain. In consequence these coins are often listed under British colonial issues. They were all struck at the Mandalay mint.

We offer silver rupees as described and illustrated.

Fine condition \$1.00 each



Bronze Tempo of Japan 1835.

Fine condition. Each 25 cents.

Two Portrait Coins of Anne, Queen of England, 1702-1714

Anne, youngest daughter of James II, was born February 6, 1665. She was a woman of small ability, dull and obstinate mind, but nevertheless a very well-meaning person. She was deeply religious, pious, and charitable. Her marriage in 1683 to Prince George of Denmark, brother of King Christian V, although not a popular union proved to be one of domestic happiness.



The War of the Spanish Succession had already begun at the time of Anne's accession in 1702. With the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, England made great gains both in commerce and colonies. The Act of Union with Scotland in 1707 also was a great step in securing the future firm foundation of the Empire. Art and literature flourished anew during this period. The writings of Defoe, Steele and Addison, Swift, and Pope have given to the reign of Anne the title of the "Augustan Age of English Literature."

In the three great movements of her reign Anne had little interest or sympathy. Constant illness, foreign war, along with political and religious bickerings darkened her career. She died August 1, 1714. Notwithstanding her failings, she deserves the appellation "Good Queen Anne".

There was little change in the coinage during this reign, the chief variation being the alteration of the shields on the reverse after the Union with Scotland. Each denomination has two or three different busts which differ only in small detail, easily distinguished by the curls on the top of the head.

Many of the coins of the first two years are struck with the word VIGO under the bust, in commemoration of the capture in October, 1702 of Vigo and the Spanish galleons. From these galleons was taken the silver of which the coins were struck. The plumes on the other pieces show that the silver was from the mines of Sir Humphrey Mackworth and Sir Carberry Price in Wales; and those with roses and plumes from silver supplied by the new "Company for smelting down lead with Pitcoale and Seacoale".

We offer the following coins:

Silver

Half Crown, 1708. Mint condition \$1.50

Shilling, 1708. Mint condition \$1.00



Silver Tang-Ka of Tibet

The Tibetan system of coinage is a very simple one. A single coin, the tang-ka, is used and when small change is needed this coin is cut up into small pieces. The coin illustrated was struck at Lhasa. It bears no date though this type is supposed to have been struck as early as 1750.



The reverse of the coin shows the eight lucky signs of the Buddhist religion. Beginning with the symbol at the top of the coin and reading clockwise the eight signs are as follows: 1. Umbrella of sovereignty; 2. The golden fishes of good luck; 3. The pot of ambrosia; 4. The lotus; 5. The conch shell; 6. The symbol of endless birth; 7. The banner of victory; 8. the wheel of empire.

Though these coins are hand-struck they are exceptionally well made. We offer them in very fine condition at



We pay the postage on all orders.

60 Cents Each.

Ancient Money Weights of the Chieng States, North Siam

These weights were fully described in the last issue of COIN TOPICS. The piece illustrated weighs two ounces and is 1 3/8 inches high.



Size as illustrated—	\$3.50
Another $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches high—	2.50
Another $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high—	1.75
Another $\frac{5}{8}$ inch high—	1.50
Another $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high—	1.25
Another $\frac{3}{8}$ inch high—	1.00



We have a few of this fantastic shape which is supposed to represent a lion. Set of six, all different sizes, \$25.00.

A Scarce British Colonial Coin

Among the unusual British Colonial coins are those struck during the Anglo-Hanoverian Period. The electorate and kingdom of Hanover, together with the dukedoms of Brunswick and Luneberg, became a portion of the British empire by the accession of George Lewis, Elector, in 1714, to the throne of England. From this time, to the death of William **IV** in 1837, the coins of these states come within the scope of British colonial issues.



Recently we bought a number of silver one-sixth thalers issued under King George III of England. The type is illustrated. Each coin is dated 1782 and is in mint condition.

50 Cents Each.

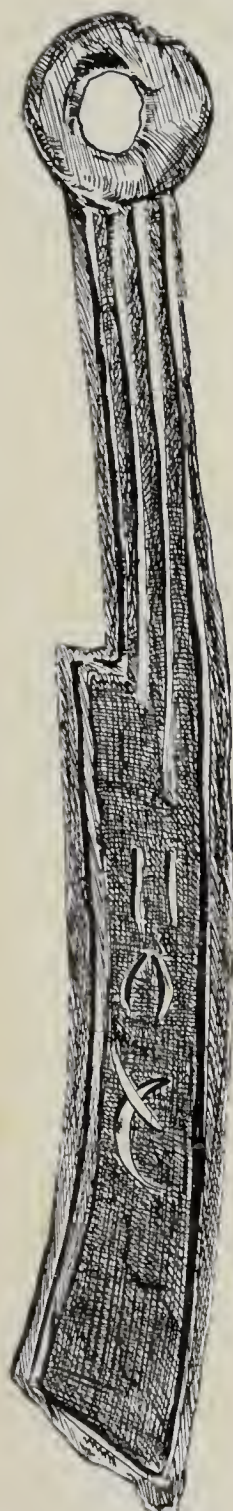


Copper Cartwheels of England
Twopence, 1797

Weight two ounces. One of the most handsome and largest of modern coins.

Fine\$1.25

Very good.....75 cents



Bronze Knife Money of Ancient China. Period B. C. 480 to 255

The story of these knives was told in the second edition of COIN TOPICS. Our stock sold out completely and now after many months we have received a small shipment directly from China. Each piece is guaranteed to be genuine. The price is the same as before.

Fine condition\$2.00
Good condition\$1.25

An Inexpensive Portrait Coin of Mithradates the Great of Parthia

Mithradates the Second who ruled Parthia from B. C. 123 to 88, was one of the most remarkable of ancient rulers. Early in his reign he became known as "The Great", and in ancient literature is often mentioned as the great "King of Kings". Of a necessity he spent most of his time at war. Among his important victories was that over King Artavasdes of Armenia. He also won a great many battles against the kings of Syria.



Mithradates was the first Parthian king to enter into negotiations with Rome, then represented by Sulla, Praetor of Cicilia, (B. C. 92)

The silver drachms we have to offer are from a recent find. The type as illustrated in mint condition can be supplied at \$2.00 each. We have less attractive pieces at \$1.25 each.



Glass Coins of Egypt

Issued during the 11th and 12th centuries.



Size as illustrated.....\$1.25
Three different sizes.....\$2.00

Gold Stater of Alexander the Great of Macedon B. C. 336-323



Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.
Reverse; Victory holding wreath and naval trophy.

Very fine condition
\$30.00

Tetradrachm of Ptolemy I of Egypt B. C. 323-285

On the death of Alexander the Great in B. C. 323, Ptolemy became ruler in Egypt. He became known as Soter or "the Saviour," and was the founder of the Ptolemaic dynasty.



Ptolemy was a man of very extraordinary intellectual gifts. He founded the Museum at Alexandria, which was really the first university in the world. Such men as Euclid, Hipparchus, Archimedes, Apollonius and Eratosthenes studied there.

Ptolemy wrote a history of Alexander's campaigns, which is distinguished for its correctness and detail. He died in the year B. C. 285 at the age of 84. The tetradrachm illustrated shows the portrait of Ptolemy and this is the first instance a living man placed his portrait on a coin.

We can supply these coins at the following prices.

Fine condition.....\$3.25

Very fine condition....\$4.75

Bullet Money of Siam



17th and 18th Centuries.

1 Tical (as illustrated) \$1.25



Porcelain Token of Siam



This unusual token is of the denomination of one Fuang, and has four perforations as shown in the illustration. Made before 1871.

35 cents each.



Minor Coins of Bolivia

Two interesting varieties, and not at all common are the holed 5 and 10 centavo pieces of 1883. All pieces bear the Paris mint mark.



Nickel 5 and 10 centavos,
holed, 1883

Nickel 5 and 10 centavos,
not holed, 1883

Copper 1 and 2 centavos,
not holed, 1883

In mint condition. Six pieces,
75 cents.

Set of Four Silver Coins of William III of England

The recent discovery of a small hoard of coins issued by William III will no doubt please collectors. We have obtained part of this find and are pleased to bring it to the attention of our readers. Before describing the coins we will give a few historical notes on the reign of this monarch.



William III of Orange was born to power in Holland in 1650. At an early age this power was taken from him and in consequence he resolved to regain his lost birthright. His tenacity of purpose, ceaseless activity and military genius made him extraordinarily successful. He married Mary, the daughter of James II of England. James was a cruel, revengeful and deceitful despot. He soon lost the respect of his subjects and an effort was made to remove him from the throne.

In 1688, William of Orange landed at Torbay to seize the English crown. After a feeble and ineffectual struggle James relinquished the crown and fled to Paris where he became a pensioner of the French court.

The next year William summoned a convention parliament, and after much discussion, was proclaimed joint sovereign with his wife Mary. His reign was filled with general European wars. Often baffled, but never despairing, he fought to the end. William, long ailing, died from the combined effects of a fall from his horse and a chill, on March 8th, 1702.

From 1689 to 1694, the combined portraits of William and Mary are shown on

the coinage. After the death of Mary in 1694 William became sole ruler. His coins from 1695 to 1701, show his portrait alone. In comparison with the coins of most English rulers, those of William are rather scarce.

The silver sets we offer consist of four denominations, sixpence, shilling, half crown and crown. Each coin is dated 1700 and is strictly in mint condition.

Set of four—\$4.50



Copper Five Kopeck Pieces of Catherine II of Russia

Among the interesting coins of Russia are the copper five kopeck pieces issued by Catherine the Second who was Empress from 1762 to 1796.



These coins are among the largest of modern copper pieces, weighing about two ounces each.

We offer specimens in Fine condition, various dates,

\$1.00 each.



Ecuador. Nickel 10 and 2½, and bronze 1 centavo. Set of 3 pcs. Mint condition 35 cents.



Portugal. Louis I 1861-1889, Copper 20, 10 and 5 reis. Set of 3 pcs. Mint condition 50 cents.

A Scarce Issue of Hedjaz Silver Coins of Ibn Saud.

Southwest of Arabia and close to the Red Sea, lies the little Kingdom of Hedjaz. It has a total population of less than one million and is a country of little commercial importance. In the matter of religion it is of considerable importance. The city of Islam containing the tomb of Mahomet who died there in 632 A.D. is one of the important places there. As also is Mecca, his birth-place. In Mecca is a great shrine called the Kaaba, in which is the black stone given by Gabriel to Abraham.



Hedjaz is a young country, being a creation of the World War. In 1916 Husein Ibn Ali, Grand Sheriff of Mecca, cast off his allegiance to the Sultan and proclaimed himself King of Hedjaz. In 1924 he proclaimed himself Caliph of Islam. This did not please Ibn Saud, the Sultan of Nejd, who, being a ruler of strong character, unusual intelligence and considerable fighting ability, soon disposed of King Husein and assumed rule of the Kingdom.

The coins of Hedjaz are among those that seldom come to the attention of the collector. Being a small country the coinage is somewhat limited. The monetary unit is the "Madjidie", represented by a silver coin about the size of a dollar.

We have recently received a few sets of these coins. Each set contains the Madjidie or dollar size piece, (as illustrated) the half-madjidie, and the quarter madjidie.

In fine condition. Set of three

\$2.50



A Curious Silver Coin of the Sixteenth Century

These pieces of silver wire, known as Larins because they were first made in the city of Lar in Persia, are one of the most curious coins known. Those that were used in Persia, Arabia and India are straight. The fishhook type as illustrated was peculiar to Ceylon where they were in use until about 1800. They are now scarce as they have been melted down by silversmiths in the East on account of their fine silver.

Very good specimens.....\$2.00

Fine\$2.50



Roman Antoninianii

All with head of emperor wearing radiated crown.

In remarkable state of preservation, showing all of original silvering.

Probus, 277-282, very fine.....50 cents

Diocletianus, 284-305, very fine....50 cents

Maximianus Herculeus,

286-305, very fine.....50 cents

Set of three—\$1.25



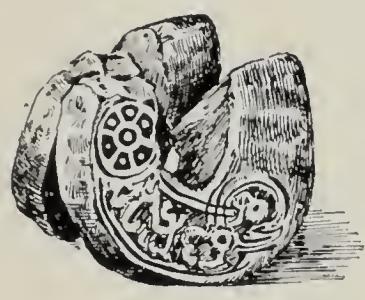
Hyderabad, India. Copper dumps. Very crude and a curious form of money. 10 cents each.



We pay the postage on all orders.

**Silver Cheing or Pack Saddle Coins
of Lannatai, North Siam**

Probably the most curiously fashioned coin is the silver pack-saddle of Siam. It was the standard coin of Lannatai, an independent kingdom in the North part of Siam.



There it was known as the “Cheing” and was equal to one Tamlung or four Siamese “Bat”. The peculiar shape of the coin makes it of particular interest. At first glance it resembles a pack-saddle of the type that is used in the Far East. Although there is no record as to how these pieces were made it is apparent that a four-sided bar of silver, slightly tapered, was first bent and then carefully cut part way through the center. Each piece was carefully marked with the denomination and the name of the city from which it was issued. The weight of each piece is about two ounces. We have obtained a small find of these pack-saddle coins from the city of Cheing Mai, the old capital of Northern Siam. The date of issue cannot be accurately stated, though it falls between the 14th and 18th centuries. Ordinarily, pack-saddle coins are seldom obtainable, and when they are the price is prohibitive. While our small supply lasts we offer them at the unusually low price of

\$7.50 Each.



English Jubilee Crown

Issued in 1935 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the late King George’ reign. Brilliant mint condition.

\$2.00 each.

**Bronze Coins of Ancient Chios
Showing the Fabulous Sphinx**

Among the popular creatures of mythology is the Sphinx. According to the ancient Greeks it had the face of a young woman, the wings of a bird and the body of a dog. The origin of this fictitious animal is associated with the most remote antiquity. It is said to have had its haunts in Mount Sphincius, near Thebes. In that vicinity it is said to have caused the destruction of many wayfarers. Apollo, who was consulted about the troublesome Sphinx, decided that to destroy the creature it would be necessary to first solve the riddle it represented. Oedipus guessed the answer (which referred to man in infancy, youth and old age) and the monster flung itself from its rocky seat and perished.



Chios, one of the Ionian Islands on the West coast of Asia Minor used the Sphinx as a coin type at an early period. The coin illustrated was struck shortly after B. C. 84, when Chios was declared by Sulla, to be a free ally of Rome. The obverse shows the famous Sphinx and a bunch of grapes. On the reverse is an amphora, a two-handled narrow-necked vessel, accompanied by various symbols and the magistrate’s name. Many of these bronze coins are counter-stamped with a tripod.

We have a few as illustrated.

Very Fine Condition

75 Cents Each.



Argentina. Nickel 20, 10 and 5 centavos.
Set of 3 pcs. Mint condition 35 cents.

**Four Silver Coins of Yuan Shih-Kai
First President of Chinese Republic**

It was Yuan Shih-Kai who arranged the abdication of the Manchu dynasty in China in 1912. Sun Yat-sen, who was the provisional president of the Republican Government in Nanking, resigned in favor of Yuan who was elected President of the Republic on the 10th of March, 1912. Yuan, however, was not in sympathy with the Republican ideal. He disagreed with members of the parliament, and in 1915 attempted to make himself emperor. This stirred up a serious revolt and Yuan abandoned the idea. Yuan died in June, 1916, and the vice-president, Li Hyuan-hung became president.



The dollar-size silver coins of Yuan are not rare and are to be found in most collections. The smaller pieces are scarce and it is not always possible to obtain them. We have in stock seven complete sets of the four denominations.

Dollar size, half-dollar size,

Quarter-dollar size, dime size.

Set of four pieces

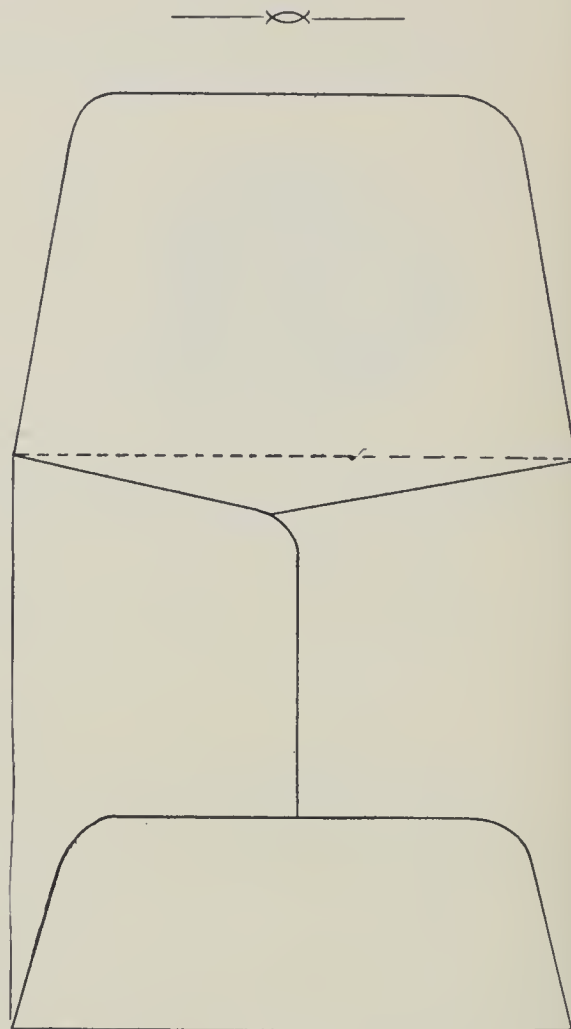
Fine condition \$3.25



Silver dollar showing Yuan in full military

uniform, "One Dollar" on reverse. Uncirculated \$3.50.

Same obverse. Dragon on reverse. Rare Uncirculated \$4.50.



Coin Envelopes

These envelopes are made of the finest quality rag paper. They will outlast a dozen ordinary envelopes being of extra heavy weight and strength. They are of standard size, as illustrated and have extra long flaps. The face of the envelope is plain. Color, white.

35 Cents per Hundred.

**Penny, Half-penny and Farthing
of Jamaica**

Issued by King George V

Mint condition

3 pieces 35 cents.

An Unusual Issue of Coins Struck at Omdurman by Khalifa Abdullah

Khalifa Abdullah remains as one of the outstanding characters in the African Rebellion. It was his advice that caused Mahommed to stir up revolt in Dafar and Kordofan. Because of this he became the most trusted counsellor of Mahommed and upon the latter's death in 1885, he became leader of the Mahdists. Abdullah was a man of iron will, great energy and a fair amount of military skill. For thirteen years he ruled Sudan, making his headquarters at Omdurman until Sir Herbert (afterwards Lord) Kitchener drove him from the city.



While at Omdurman, Abdullah issued copper coins of the type shown above. The inscription reads "MAY HIS VICTORY BE GLORIOUS". Abdullah was killed fighting against the English in 1899. Most of these coins are dated in the later years of his reign. We can supply fine specimens of the 20 Para denomination which is illustrated, for 60 cents each.

We pay the postage on all orders.

Porcelain Tokens of the German Post War Era



During the post war inflationary period in Germany, a number of cities, villages, and private concerns issued porcelain tokens to be used as money. These tokens are found in various colors and sizes. All are artistically designed and well made. We offer a selected collection of 15 tokens, all different, for \$5.00.



Silver Bu of Japan

These coins were issued in Japan during the period from 1837 to 1854. On the obverse is the value "ICHI BU GIN" or "1 BU SILVER", and on the reverse the name of the mint and the signature JYOZE. The margins of both the obverse and reverse are ornamented with the cherry blossom and the latter is stamped with the character "JO" meaning "Sadame", "Guaranteed."

Size as illustrated. Fine condition.

65 Cents.

Your Numismatic Library

It is important for the collector if he wishes to receive the most amount of pleasure from his hobby, that he proceed upon fairly well defined lines. In coin collecting it is easy to enjoy oneself without spending a large amount of time and money on reference books. There have been published innumerable books on the subject that are concise and easy to understand.

A small though carefully selected library will help the collector in knowing and buying coins. The books and publications that we believe to be the most useful to the average collector will, from time to time, be listed in Coin Topics. Selling numismatic reference books means selling more coins, so we have tried to price these books as low as possible.

Aside from the books advertised here, we have a considerable number of reference books on various phases of numismatics. When time permits we will issue a list of these books.

Publications of the American Numismatic Society

The Coinage of the Mexican Revolutionists,
by Howland Wood, 1928. 53 pp. 15 pls.
\$2.50.

The Coinage of Metapontum,

by Sydney P. Noe, 1927 Part I. 134 pp.
23 pls. \$3.00. 1931 Part II. 134 pp.
43 pls. \$3.00.

The Symbols on Staters of Corinthian Type,
by Jean B. Cammann (A Catalogue), 1932.
130 pp. 14 dble. pls. \$3.00.

The Coinage of Aegina,

by Samuel R. Milbank, 1925. 66 pp. 5
pls. \$2.00.

Aes Signatum,

by T. L. Comparette, 1919. 61 pp. 8 pls.
\$1.25.

The Copper Tokens of Upper Canada,

by R. W. McLachlan, 1916. 16 pp. 4 pls.
\$1.50.

**Reattribution of Certain Tetradrachms of
Alexander the Great,**

by Edward T. Newell, 1918. 62 pp. 30
pls. \$5.00.

Coinage of the West Indies,

by Howland Wood, 1914. 48 pp. Illus.
Bound in buckram. \$5.00.

**A Descriptive Catalogue of Greek Coins
Selected from the Cabinet of Clarence
S. Bement, Esq.**

by T. L. Comparette, 1921. 107 pp. 25
pls. \$3.75.

The Gampola Larin Hoard,

by Howland Wood, 1934. 84 pp. 10
dble. pls. \$3.00.

**United States Postage Stamps as Necessity
War Money,**

by Henry R. Drowne, 6 pp. 2 pls. 50
cents.

Indian Peace Medals,

by Bauman L. Belden, 1927. 46 pp. 22
pls. \$5.00.

United States War Medals.

by Bauman L. Belden, 1916. 72 pp. 10
pls. \$2.00.

Coinage of Demetrius Poliorcetes,

by Edward T. Newell, 1927. 174 pp. 18
pls., bound in boards. \$5.00.

**The State Coinages of New England (Con-
necticut, Vermont and Massachusetts),**

by Miller & Ryder, 1920. 76 pp. 7 pls.
\$3.00.

The United States Half Dimes,

by D. W. Valentine, 1931. 79 pp. 47 pls. \$5.00.

Notes on the Decorations and Medals of the French Colonies and Protectorates,

by Harrold E. Gillingham, 1928. 62 pp. 31 pls. \$2.00.

The Alexandrian Coinage of Sinope,

by Edward T. Newell, 1919. 11 pp. 2 pls. \$2.50.

Books for Collectors of Canadian Coins and Tokens

The Canadian Blacksmith Coppers,

by Howland Wood, 1910. 15 pp. 4to. Paper covers, illustrated. Edition limited to 100 copies. 50 cents.

The Canadian Coin Cabinet,

by Jos. Leroux, M.D., 1888. 300 pp. 4to, Cloth bound. Indexed. Illustrates and describes nearly 2,000 coins, tokens, medals, etc. Has been used but is still a clean copy. \$3.50.

Supplement to The Canadian Coin Cabinet,

by Jos. Leroux, M.D., 1890. 4to. Paper covers, new. \$1.00.

The Copper Tokens of Upper Canada,

by R. W. McLachlan, 1916. 16 pp. 4 pls. New. \$1.50.

The Wellington Tokens Relating to Canada,

by E. G. Courteau, 1915. 10 pp. 4 pls. Paper covers. New. \$2.00.

Scottish Communion Tokens,

by Rev'd Robert Dick, Edinburgh, 1902. 4to, 102 pp. Illustrated. Contents intact but cover in bad shape. Additional notes have been made on the margins of most pages. Only 200 copies of this book were offered for sale. \$2.00.

Text Book on Roman Coins

A Guide to the Exhibition of Roman Coins in the British Museum. This text book written by Mr. Harold Mattingly of the British Museum, tells in an interesting manner, the story of Roman coinage from the earliest times up until the fall of the Empire. A splendid text book for the beginner both from the numismatic and historical viewpoint. Contains an index and bibliography. 8 vo. boards with 8 plates and 11 figures. 1927. Price \$1.00.

Early New York City and State Merchants' Tokens

By Wayte Raymond

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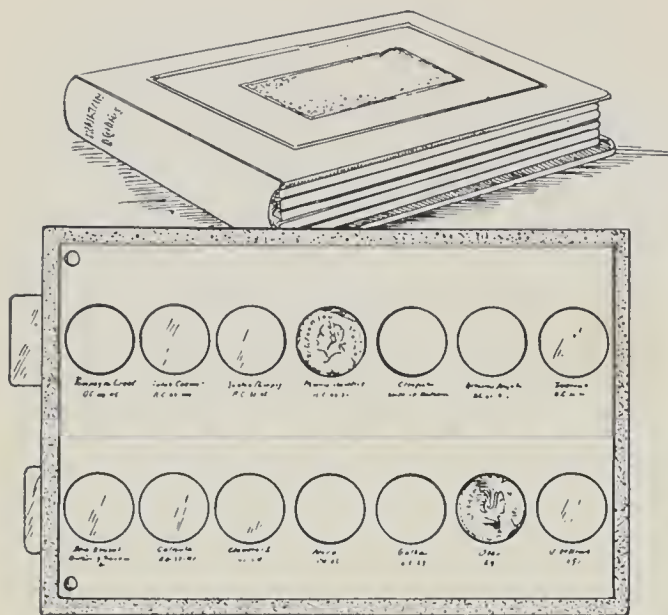
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With this newly designed album, Roman silver coins can be collected as systematically as any other series. It has openings for 70 easily obtainable denarii from the period of Pompey to that of Postumus. Each opening is lettered with the name and date of the ruler. The exceedingly rare coins have not been included as they seldom come up for sale and are of little consequence historically.

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Numerous enquiries have been sent to this department regarding United States coins. This has caused considerable confusion, as well as disappointment for those who sent them. COIN TOPICS is devoted entirely to classical and foreign coins, numismatic books and publications, and collector's accessories.

To avoid delay, please send your orders for United States Coins directly to the SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., No. 1 West 47th Street, New York City. They do not handle either ancient or foreign coins.

A Collection of 25 Denarii and Antoninianii of Imperial Rome

This selection of Roman coins will form a fine background for a worthwhile collection. It includes most of the important rulers from the beginning of the Empire to 300 A. D. All coins are in a decent state of preservation, many of the later ones uncirculated.

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Numismatic Mythology

By Jean B. Cammann

The numismatist or student of mythology will find this book of real value. It is written in an interesting and easily understood manner and is illustrated in beautiful half-tones. Most of the coins illustrated are from the author's own collection, some from Mr. Edward T. Newell's collection and others from the collection of the American Numismatic Society.

The author has divided the subject, according to the various types, into twelve chapters. The information is arranged in a logical order, making it useful as a ready reference text book. It contains a complete index, a glossary of terms, a list of archaic letters frequently found on Greek coins, and a short bibliography. Beautifully bound in the finest library cloth. Size 6 by 9 inches.

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Spanish American Gold Coins,

by Wayte Raymond, 1936. Size 6 by 9 inches. Bound in the finest library cloth and beautifully illustrated in half-tones. Lists all the known types of Spanish American gold coins. General introduction and introductory chapters written by Howland Wood. \$2.00

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